

3-CENT POSTAGE

Great of Measure in Line With Move to Strike Out Miscellaneous Levies

OPPOSE BURDEN ON PRESS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The opposition to the \$2,000,000,000 revenue bill won another decisive victory today when, by a vote of 25 to 29 the Senate struck out the provision to increase letter postage to three cents.

The three-cent letter postage provision would have raised \$50,000,000, it was estimated. It had been agreed to by the House and bore the indorsement of the Finance Committee.

The elimination of the provision is in line with the determination of the opposition to strike out all the so-called miscellaneous consumption and stamp taxes. This is the fourth reverse the supporters of the bill have suffered since consideration of the measure began in the Senate.

The vote was taken on motion of Senator Hardwick, of Georgia. The motion was so framed that in rejecting the increased letter postage the Senate at the same time agreed to the Finance Committee's recommendation allowing American soldiers and sailors abroad mail letters free of postage.

Following the rejection of first-class postal rates, the rejection of miscellaneous taxes, urged the elimination also of the second-class postal rates aimed at newspapers and magazines.

"When we talk about giving a subsidy to a publication, whose fault is it?" Senator Weeks said.

"Undoubtedly the fault, if there is such, rests with Congress, because Congress established the rate and has not changed it. Now, having permitted a great business to be developed under this condition, it is fair and reasonable to take the time when the industry is laboring under the heaviest possible burdens to commence to change it? I say no, and that is the reason why I oppose all of these proposals."

"I am going to submit to the Senate a few figures relating to the varied publications to show that any of the proposed actions will virtually ruin a large part of the press. In fact, it would be the ruin of the United States, under present conditions, taking them by and large, are getting a new dollar for an old one."

"This is due to the abnormal increase in the cost of everything which publishers must use and to their inability to pass along to the consumer these additional costs. They relate to labor, paper, type and every other article which a publication must use, but more particularly to the cost of print paper, which varies greatly in price. Some paper manufacturers have not materially increased their selling price and others—some of the very large producers—have increased it so much that it carries a crushing weight to those who buy it."

"The publishers who have no contracts for their supplies of print paper are having the greatest difficulty in keeping their heads above water. Every one, from the President down, has had or is having anything to do with revenue legislation, has reiterated time and again that taxes should be so levied that they would not materially damage an enterprise. This legislation would materially damage a great industry and, therefore, it should not be passed."

LA FOLLETTE OFFERS AMENDMENTS

Senator La Follette introduced eight amendments, proposing increased rates on war profits. Each amendment has a purpose to strike from the bill the graduated excess profits tax, as reported by the committee, and to substitute for it a flat tax. Senator La Follette has had or is having anything to do with revenue legislation, has reiterated time and again that taxes should be so levied that they would not materially damage an enterprise. This legislation would materially damage a great industry and, therefore, it should not be passed."

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Russian Chiefs Cheer Wilson's Pledge of Aid

Continued from Page One
"within arms' reach," and it is obvious whom he means by enemies within the whole crew of extremists whose agitation have nearly wrecked the whole Russian army and imperiled the success of the revolution itself, together with the German propagandists and adherents of the old autocracy, who are assiduously fomenting discord and division now at Moscow as they have at Petrograd since the Czar was overthrown last February.

By the enemy without, the President most clearly means the common enemy of civilization and peace, the Imperial German Government.

This part of the President's message is not, however, so startling as his reference to the "common cause" in which Russia and the United States are "unselfishly united." This can imply nothing else, it is declared here, than a reference to peace terms, and is a veritable pledge upon the part of the United States Government that indemnities for this country are no part of its purpose, any more than they are on the part of Russia since the old regime was ousted.

Pledges of aid by the United States to Russia are not new. Within the last seven days concrete evidence of such faith and good will was given in the extension of another \$100,000,000 credit to the provisional government, but that part of the message which refers to the common cause and the "enemy without" is not so phrased as to give much comfort to the pacifist heart nor to the person hoping for an immediate armistice.

Premier Kerensky's speech to the Moscow conference has been received with universal enthusiasm in State Department circles and has aroused a greater confidence in the outcome of the plans of the provisional government for settling Russia's internal problems, which are so inextricably bound up with the prosecution of the war and Russia's chances of renewed military efficiency.

CAPTURE THREE LEAVING HOUSE CARRYING LOOT

Police Get Alleged Burglars After Watching Them Enter South Carlisle Street Home

Three men were arrested as they were leaving the home of Frederick Howard, 411 South Carlisle street, with tablecloths, linen, lace and other similar material, valued at about \$500, by Special Policemen Callahan and Posterman Rainey, of the Twelfth and Pine streets station.

Callahan said he saw three young Italian men acting suspiciously and watched them enter the home. He had under observation previous to this morning. He watched them climb the fence in the rear of the Howard home, and then called Policemen Callahan and Posterman Rainey, who came out a few minutes later loaded with household goods.

The three men were James Finelli, seven years old, of 616 South Delia street; Joseph C. Rainey, 46 South South street; and Joseph D. Efraga, twenty years old, of 10th and Pine streets. They were arrested at 10th and Pine streets.

LA BATTAGLIA INFURIA A NORD-EST DI GORIZIA

I Battaglioni di Cadorna Inseguono le Sconfitte Legioni Austriache Verso Baisnizza

ROMA, 28 Agosto.—Mentre la battaglia continua furiosissima sull'altopiano di Baisnizza e ad est del Monte Santo, dove gli italiani attaccano vigorosamente le due alpi della Gaiata e San Daniele, si va delineando una vera e propria debacle per le forze austriache, nonostante i rinforzi giunti al generale Provesi dalla frontiera della Gaiata. Lo Stato Maggiore austriaco ha ordinato alle sue truppe di ripiegare in vari punti per salvare intere divisioni che corrono pericolo di essere assvultate e massacrate e fatte prigioniere. Il morale delle truppe austriache, che sono continuamente bersagliate dai cannoni e dai velivoli del generale Cadorna, sembra sempre più basso. I dispersi che si hanno oggi dalla fronte di battaglia dicono che gli italiani non soltanto sono alle calcagna delle forze austriache sull'altopiano di Baisnizza, ma attaccano anche più a sud.

Leti sera il Ministero della Guerra comunicava il seguente rapporto del generale Cadorna:
Sull'altopiano di Baisnizza l'intensita' della lotta e aumentata con l'estrema disperata difesa del nemico che, col maggiore impiego di forze, cerca di impedire il progresso verso catione orientale dell'altopiano. Le nostre truppe però affrontano risolutamente la nuova resistenza del nemico e hanno già superata in vari punti.

Sul Monte Tonale e sul Monte Pasubio i battaglioni di Alpini si sono distinti per la loro valorosa condotta.
Nella giornata ieri noi prendemmo più di 500 prigionieri. I nostri aeroplani, con ripetuti ed efficaci bombardamenti hanno seminato la distruzione e la morte nelle retrovie nemiche assaltando il disordine che vi regna a causa della precipitosa ritirata.

E facile immaginare che tutta l'Italia giuda, notizie che, giungendo dal fronte di battaglia e specialmente per la caduta del Monte Santo che dominava tutta la regione degli alpini di Baisnizza e di Termonze, ha colto con stupore e parte degli italiani e ora di molto facilitata. Ivi gli austriaci devono guardarsi dal pericolo di essere presi al fianco se non avvengono.

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The fact that these young men are doing their "bit" by assisting in the manufacture of war munitions, military and Government supplies, etc.

This vast number of prospective exemptions from the draft represent only expert mechanics whose places would be filled with the greatest difficulty, thereby crippling the output, and, in the long run, reducing the war program to mere talk, according to the statements of the members of several firms.

Philadelphia's industries represent an extremely important position in the world war, and second to no other American city in its output of vital products at the present time. Some of the most skilled mechanics in the country are Philadelphians, and a large majority of these are men of the draft age.

The majority of employees in the large plants at Wilmington, Chester and New Jersey are Philadelphia boys, and a large number of these are likely to be selected by the draft.

The du Pont Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., employs 17,000 hands, and more than 12,000 of this number are young men eligible for draft, which is virtually almost all of the plant's help.

The character of this work demands youth, and owing to the condition of the labor market, a wholesale draft of these workers would completely cripple this industry.

DE PONT'S COMPILING LIST
The du Pont firm has not made any requests for exemption as yet, but it is stated that a list of skilled men who are essential to the plant, is being compiled which will be submitted to the Government shortly.

The New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, employs 10,000 hands, and a large percentage of the number are young men of the draft age. It is understood that this firm will shortly appeal to the Government for the exemption of a large number of young men from conscription.

There is little doubt in the minds of these manufacturers that the Government will decline to recognize their claims for exemption because, as one states it, "thee Sam would not stand in his own light."

"We propose making individual affidavits for each and every man called whom we cannot spare," stated a member of the firm of the Kirshbaum Clothing Company, manufacturing military clothing.

"In our Government factory alone are employed 500 hands, and of this number 200 are men, about half of these coming under the draft. We have already asked for quite a few exemptions and will file more claims as the men are passed by the medical examiners.

"It is to the best interests of the Government to allow these young men, who are needed in our various industries, to remain where they are, and I do not anticipate any refusal when the situation is thoroughly known."

EXEMPTIONS TO BE ASKED
The following is a table showing the names of the leading industrial firms that will make appeals to the Government for exemption for employees, the number of employees and the possible list of exemptions to be asked:

Table with 4 columns: Name of Industry, No. Employees, Exemption, and Remarks. Includes Baldwin Locomotive, Remington Arms, American Engineering, etc.

BOARD FEARS TO PUBLISH NAMES OF REJECTED MEN
That to publish the names of men rejected for the National Army might hinder them in obtaining employment at some future time was the explanation given by G. Ayer

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TRIESTE REPORTED EVACUATED BY AUSTRIANS



Italy has long had her eye on this beautiful harbor, situated at the Northern end of the Adriatic Sea. It has been in the hands of Austria since 1382, but its population of about 250,000 contains a big majority of Italians. It is a great center of maritime trade, and being only seventy-three miles from Venice, would be a rich prize for Italy.

Swave, secretary of the registration board of the Twenty-sixth District, Twenty-eighth and Oxford streets, for the retention of the board in giving out the names of the men accepted and rejected.

"This board is willing to give out anything of public interest except the names of those who were rejected because of physical reasons," said Mr. Swave today.

"To give out the names of those rejected we feel would be a 'black eye' to them if at any future time they should desire to obtain any other employment. Again, if a man were to apply for an insurance policy, the fact that he was rejected by this board would hinder him seriously in obtaining it."

"The general impression has been that this board is desirous of holding its activities in absolute secrecy. This is not the case, as we are willing to give the names of all except those rejected for physical reasons. Anything we have except the names of the rejected applicants is fully open to the newspapers and public."

Wilson Issues Order to Starve Germany

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1917, approved a law which contains the following provisions:
"Whenever during the present war the President shall find that the public safety shall so require, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export from or ship from or take out of the United States to any country named in such proclamation any article or articles mentioned in such proclamation, except at such time or times, and under such regulations and orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President of the United States. Provided, however, that no preference shall be given to the ports of one

side over those of another.
"Any person who shall export, ship, or take out, or deliver or attempt to deliver for export, shipment, or taking out, any article in violation of this title, or of any regulation or order made hereunder, shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or if a naturalized person, imprisoned for not more than two years, or both; and any article so delivered or exported, shipped, or taken out, or so attempted to be delivered or exported, or shipped, or taken out, shall be seized and forfeited to the United States; and any officer, director, or agent of a corporation who shall violate any such violation shall be liable to fine, imprisonment, or both."

"The purpose and effect of this proclamation is not export prohibition, but merely export control. It is not the intention to interfere with the export of our foreign trade; but our own domestic needs must be adequately safeguarded, and there is the added duty of meeting the necessities of all the nations at war with the Imperial German Government.

Bojan is on the Balkan River, on the Bukovina-Bessarabian border. It lies ten miles east of Czernowitz. The Vienna dispatches indicate that the Russian province of Bessarabia has already been invaded at that point. It was the Eighth Russian Army that evacuated Czernowitz on August 2.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 28.—Without even having been under attack, Russian industry around Hovany retired, permitting enemy occupation of the positions, today's official statement declared.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—From the front of the Archduke Joseph, today's War Office statement reported: "North of the Soveja we were pressed back from recently captured heights." One thousand prisoners, the War Office

After these needs are met it is our wish and intention to minister to the needs of the neutral nations, as far as our resources permit.

This task will be discharged without other than the very proper qualification that the liberation of our surplus products shall not be made the occasion of benefit to the enemy, either directly or indirectly.

The two lists have been prepared in the interests of facility and expediency. The first list, applicable to the enemy and his allies, and to the neutral countries of Europe, being under control virtually all articles of commerce, while the second list, applicable to all the other countries of the world, makes only a few additions to the list of commodities controlled by the proclamation of July 9, 1917. It is obvious that a closer supervision and control of exports is necessary with respect to those European neutrals within the sphere of hostilities than is required for those countries farther removed.

The establishment of these distinctions will simplify the administrative processes and enable us to continue our policy of maintaining the interruption of trade.

No license will be necessary for the exportation of coin, bullion, currency and evidence of indebtedness until required by regulation to be promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion.

Austrians Driven Back in Disorder

Continued from Page One
The army in Bukovina has renewed its drive for possession of the rich Russian grain district in Bessarabia. Dispatches from Vienna today reported the capture of Russian positions and numerous prisoners of the Eighth Russian Army in the Bojan sector.

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BURGLARS STEAL SHOES AND LEATHER IN JERSEY

After Breaking Into Store Are Supposed to Have Escaped by Means of Auto

BEVERLY, N. J., Aug. 28.—Thieves entered the store of Yarnall Brothers early today and stole \$600 worth of leather and a hundred pairs of shoes. The store is on Warren street near Five Points and is the largest retail shoe establishment in this place.

It is the opinion of County Detective Parker that the thieves were aided in their escape by an automobile, as tracks of a motor vehicle run directly north in the direction of Burlington, N. J.

\$6000 Loss When Barn Burns

LANCASTER, Pa., Aug. 28.—The large barn on the Rock Hill farm of Mrs. Susan Neisley of Millersville, was burned Sunday night, the origin of the fire being unknown. The crops were destroyed, including tobacco of the new crop. Loss, \$6000.

Assigned to Teach War at Princeton

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Major Frank O. Whitlock, United States army, retired, was today designated professor of military science and tactics at Princeton by the War Department.

OPERATORS INCREASE PEA COAL QUOTATIONS

Some Companies and Individuals Take Advantage of Government Fixed Rate

Some Pennsylvania anthracite coal companies with main offices in Philadelphia and other large operators have taken steps to benefit by advancing pea coal to the maximum price allowed by the Government under its recently announced schedule.

The Susquehanna Coal Company has been quoting \$4 at the mines for pea and certain large individual operators are now asking \$4.75, being the full figures which the Government has said the "railway owned" coal companies and "individuals" might respectively receive.

Although since the sale of the Susquehanna by the Pennsylvania Railroad to M. A. Hanna & Co. the company might be considered as an individual operator, the company was specifically named in the Government order and eight large companies whose price for this size was fixed at ninety cents above the Reading Coal and Iron Company's circular.

In advance to the full price allowed by the Government does not, however, mean strictly that buyers will have to pay ninety cents a ton more than they have been paying, as the price for pea all this season has not been uniform among the various companies, the Reading having been the lowest. Other companies have been from fifteen to forty cents above the Reading basis.

August quotation of Reading for pea has been \$3 at the mines; Lehigh Valley has been \$3.15 and Lehigh Coal and Navigation \$3.40. When this basis was announced last May it was felt by many operators that Reading had cast its price for pea lower than trade conditions required.

Reading, Lehigh Valley and Lehigh Coal and Navigation have not changed their quotations for pea since the Government made public the maximum prices to be allowed, the company's prices being guaranteed for the calendar month, hence their quotations for September on this size, expected in a few days, are awaited with interest. On other domestic sizes the usual advance of ten cents a ton over August prices is expected, this being in accordance with the Reading's circular and with the Government's schedule.

The privilege of individual operators quoting seventy-five cents more than the railway-owned companies is not a demerit from the provision laid down by the Federal Trade Commission last spring and therefore does not of itself increase the wholesale cost of anthracite to buyers.

Several of the large companies say they have "no pea coal to sell," the production being taken as fast as it comes forward and going into immediate consumption. Though pea to great extent has become a size for domestic consumers, it has been taken eagerly the last two seasons by munitions plants and other manufacturers, hence the short supply. The Reading hauls the bulk of its pea coal to this city and along the line.

CONGRESS TO VOTE 30 BILLION BUDGET

Present Session to Approropriate \$23,000,000,000 Additional

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—America's present war Congress will be a \$20,000,000,000 session. Of this colossal sum \$7,147,222,907 has been appropriated since Congress convened in March. More than \$23,000,000,000 additional, in pending estimates and others to be made soon, must be cared for before the session quits. And these figures do not include revenue which Finance Committee members say will have to be raised at the regular December session. Here are the war expenditures already made:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes War and navy deficiency bill, Army and navy deficiency bill, etc.

And here are appropriations pending or soon to be asked:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes War revenue bill (estimated), War and navy deficiency bill, etc.

This week may see a billion-dollar-an-hour mark set by the House. Democratic Leader Kitchin announced today he would attempt to put the \$11,000,000,000 bond and war bill through the House in one legislative day. It is likely, he said, that the House may approve this measure—the largest money bill ever considered by any legislative body in the history of the world—in from six to ten hours. Opposition to it as far developed is concerned solely with details susceptible of quick settlement.

Discussion of the measure has centered about how the money shall be raised. Members of the Ways and Means Committee favor increasing the new Liberty Loan bonds rate of interest from 3 1/2 to 4 per cent and making them taxable.

In a week or ten days House leaders expect to pass the soldier insurance bill, the \$11,500,000,000 revenue bill and the \$6,000,000,000 deficiency appropriation bill.

Continental Hotel
ROOF GARDEN 9th & Chestnut
COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN
Business
60c Men's Lunch 60c
11:30 to 2:30
DINNER
\$1 Chicken, Lobster or Roast \$1
Dancing 6 to 8-9 to 1

Peirce School
Business Administration
Bankers, manufacturers and merchants send their children to Peirce School
Representative families from every corner of the State, in fact from every State of the Union, send their sons and daughters to Peirce School. They want them to be equipped with the best business education procurable.
Enroll now for secretarial and administrative courses that will qualify you as a trained, desirable worker—the kind big business men are looking for.
In nearly every town and city you will find important men and women who have attended Peirce School.
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AMERICA'S FOREMOST BUSINESS SCHOOL
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Oh Boy!
Get Some TRIANGLES
Just the sort of "stuff" that gives a little pleasing "jolt" to your palate. They "waken-up" your mouth—surprise your tongue.
TRIANGLE MINTS have a little "kick" all their own. There's a twist to the taste that makes you "carom" them all about your mouth.
Just place one on your tongue—feel the cooling mint trickle about—get that refreshing, cleansing taste you love.
Get next to the nearest package of TRIANGLES. You'll like 'em. They're good for you.
Don't wait. Try Triangles today. Peppermint, Clove, Wintergreen and Cinnamon. They're the new palate joy.
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Polar Cub \$5 Fan
A BIG BREEZE—LITTLE MONEY
The \$5 Fan with two speeds & stop
Runs on Electric Fans
Aver. cost, 1 cent for 6 hours
EVERYTHING IN MILL SUPPLIES
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